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25 August 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: Heidelberg  
FROM: Washington  
SUBJECT: Panikoff, Georg Konstantinovich  
REFERENCE: Heid 1071 and WASH 2224

1. He has supplied the following information as a result of our request for anything their files might contain on Dmitri SKOROPADSKY, a friend of subject allegedly in the United States, and his father, Pablo (Hetman) SKOROPADSKY. The material we have extracted is from a document titled "Ukrainian Nationalistic Movement Abroad", contributed by an Ukrainian White Russian who is considered reliable.

"The Pro-German Group. The pro-German orientation has two divisions which are competing and are mutually antagonistic: The Hetmanty (the Hetman Skoropadsky's Movement) and the Nationalistic Movement (called the O U N - Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists). The latter is headed by Col. Andrei Melnik, late of the Austro-Hungarian Service, who took over after the murder of Col. Konoyalets. These divisions must be acknowledged to be the more numerous in Europe. Their influence and numbers have varied depending on what rumors were drifting in and about Berlin.

"When the rumor spread that Goring personally had promised the Hetman's place of the Greater Ukraine to Skoropadsky, and that he was maintaining the Hetman's court at Vauxee near Berlin out of his own funds, a great many of Skoropadsky's ill-wishers and defectors promptly joined his ranks.

"The 'Sietcheva' organization, which had existed in Chicago since 1924, promptly changed its name to that of 'The Association of the Hetman's Organizations' and at the head of their publication 'Hash Stig' ('Our Flag') came Alexander Chapoval, a former democrat, former Commander of the Western Front against Poland (in the Directorate of Vinnitchenko) and one who had personally taken part in the execution of Skoropadsky from Kiev. Hetman centers were formed in Paris, London, Warsaw and other capitals. The basis of the political doctrine was the works of Prof. Doroshenko and of the former Hetman Ambassador to Vienna, Dr. Lipinsky (who, incidentally, on his deathbed cursed His Het-

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man for having "sold Carpathian Russia to the Regentorthy for a few thousand pengoes"). In Berlin, the activities of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute took on new life. Its president, Prof. Kouselja, was the publisher of the "Vistnik" (Herald) in German and Ukrainian.

The role of the Hetman's Chancellor was taken by Skoropis-Iolukhovsky, a former social-democrat and the notorious founder of the Soins-Vivvolenns Ukrainy (Union for the Liberation of the Ukraine) which appeared during the war of 1914-18 on Austrian crowns and German marks. Skoropis-Iolukhovsky tried to establish contact between Skoropadsky and the Premier of the Carpathian Ukraine, the Rev. A. Vokoshin; he several times made trips to Hurst and had his impressions published in the Chicago "Hush Stig."

Toward the end of 1933 a "Legion of Ukrainian Combatants" was formed in Paris under Col. Doubovoy as a counterweight to an identical but pro-Polish organization under General Lovitchenko, and in 1937 the Calendar (Almanac) of the Ukrainian Workers Union of America (Scranton, Pennsylvania) wrote on the subject in Ukrainian: "There is now going on a hand to hand struggle between these two organizations, so far waged on the pages of typewritten pamphlets, and likely to so remain."

The Zaporozhtsy (ancient name for Ukrainian Cossacks) of Colonel Doubovoy preferred an elective Hetman (i.e., not necessarily Skoropadsky) but there also existed a legitimist faction which wanted to establish a Skoropadsky dynasty by presenting the Hetman's case to his son, Danilo.

One by one some former enemies of Skoropadsky climbed on the band wagon; Kroushinsky, a former aide-de-camp of Petliura; Yuri Kossatch, who had been pro-Soviet and, later, nationalist, who had collaborated with the pro-Soviet "Novi Shliakh" (the "New Road" published in Lemberg) and with the pro-German "Ukrainske Slovo" (Ukrainian Word) in Paris where he also had founded a "Mikhovsky Club", named after an obscure lawyer in Kharkov; and others.

The Hetman forces were suffering set-backs from rumors that the Nazi party circles (A. Rosenberg and others) were frowning on the personal relations between Skoropadsky and the Chancellors. They suffered an even more serious blow from the publication in Warsaw Dolenga's book, "Skoropadshchyna", in which the Hetman and all his activities were pitilessly exposed. But the worst blow to their prestige was the court action in London on October 8 and 9, 1935.

The Hetman's representative, V. Korostovets, was publisher of a London magazine, the "Investigator," and he had an Anglo-Ukrainian committee which collected about 18,000 pounds between April 1932 and March 1934 for a fund for the "Liberated Ukraine." In April 1932 the Englishman Taffnell had entered into an agreement with Korostovets, according to which each of them was to receive a commission, and the Hetman 15% for personal expenses. Out

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collected in England for the benefit of the Ukrainian Movement, Korostovets managed to get about 1,500 pounds on account from Raffell, who, besides, was providing Korostovets with an apartment and his keep, and was also paying his personal expenses. Raffell also sent the "steak" over 700 pounds direct. Pressed by his creditors, Raffell saw Skoropadsky in Berlin early in 1934, and while there found out from conversations with the "Kaiser" that Skoropadsky had assumed obligations toward Germany which were contradictory to promises given in England. Moreover, he found that the talk about a mighty, far-flung movement to restore the Hetman's rule was sheer invention. Raffell returned to London and instituted proceedings. The resulting trial in the King's Bench Division was well on its way to becoming a tremendous political and society scandal. Pressure was applied, Raffell's creditors withdrew, and it was possible to quash the trial.

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